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CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

743-P-3-USA

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

10/088924

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/AU00/01147

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
20 September 2000

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
20 September 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION
ANIMAL CARCASE ANALYSIS

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
ALAN BENN

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (24) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).
11. ☐ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
20. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
21. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
22. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
23. ☐ Other items or information:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Alan Benn

Serial No:

Filed:

Title: ANIMAL CARCASE ANALYSIS

Examiner:

Art Unit:

Date: March 19, 2002

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Hon. Commissioner of Patents
and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Please amend the claims of the above-identified application in accordance with the
Clean Version and Version With Markings attached herewith.

REMARKS

The above-identified application is a National Stage application derived from
International Application Serial No. PCT/AU00/01147 filed on September 20, 2000, now
published on March 29, 2001, International Publication No. WO 01/22081, which derives
from Australian Patent Application Serial No. PQ2969 filed on September 20, 1999. A chain

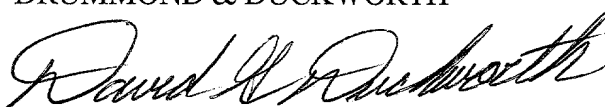
of codependency exists such that the effective filing date of the instant application is September 20, 1999, the filing date of the first of these applications.

Claims 1 - 15 are pending in the instant application. Entry of the amendments is respectfully requested. No new matter is added. The amendments are made merely to better comply with U.S. Patent Office requirements.

The Examiner's attention to the present application is greatly appreciated. It is believed that the claims in this case are in condition for allowance and notice thereof is respectfully solicited. If there are any remaining issues that need to be resolved, it is respectfully requested that a telephone call be placed to the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

AMENDMENT OF THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claims 5, 6, 8, 11, and 12 as follows:

5. A process as claimed in [any one of the preceding claims] claim 1 wherein the image data relates to an ovine animal carcase and wherein the process includes the further step of processing the image data to identify the tail of the animal carcase, the identification of the tail comprising identification of lateral edges of the tail which are delineated in the captured image by generally linear darker areas extending lengthwise relative to the spine of the carcase, the process including the further step of determining the width of the tail between the lateral edges, and wherein the step of deriving at least one characterising parameter includes deriving a parameter related to the predicted yield of the carcase using the width of the tail as a variable in a carcase yield predictive equation.
6. A process as claimed in [any one of the preceding claims] claim 1 wherein the step of processing colour data comprises measuring the average RGB values representing red, green and blue colour components within said at least one predetermined selected surface area.
8. A process as claimed in claim 6 [or 7] wherein the image data relates to an ovine animal carcase and wherein there are multiple predetermined selected surface areas of the carcase for which colour data is processed, the multiple predetermined surface areas comprising areas which are automatically positioned relative to the predetermined anatomical points and which generally coincide with the chump, the loin and the shoulder areas of the carcase used in standardised manual carcase grading systems for evaluating carcase fatness.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
Population	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,650,000	3,700,000	3,750,000	3,800,000	3,850,000	3,900,000	3,950,000	4,000,000	4,050,000	4,100,000	4,150,000	4,200,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,450,000	4,500,000	4,550,000	4,600,000	4,650,000	4,700,000	4,750,000	4,800,000	4,850,000	4,900,000	4,950,000	5,000,000	5,050,000	5,100,000	5,150,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,300,000	5,350,000	5,400,000	5,450,000	5,500,000	5,550,000	5,600,000	5,650,000	5,700,000	5,750,000	5,800,000	5,850,000	5,900,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	6,050,000	6,100,000	6,150,000	6,200,000	6,250,000	6,300,000	6,350,000	6,400,000	6,450,000	6,500,000	6,550,000	6,600,000	6,650,000	6,700,000	6,750,000	6,800,000	6,850,000	6,900,000	6,950,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	7,100,000	7,150,000	7,200,000	7,250,000	7,300,000	7,350,000	7,400,000	7,450,000	7,500,000	7,550,000	7,600,000	7,650,000	7,700,000	7,750,000	7,80																																																																

11. A process as claimed in claim 6 [or 7] wherein the step of processing the colour data includes analysing the rate of change of RGB values in a line profile across the image of the carcass transverse to the longitudinal line of the spine and wherein the step of deriving a characterising parameter includes solving a predictive equation for a measure of fatness of the carcass in which the rate of change of the RGB values is a variable in that predictive equation.
12. A process as claimed in [any one of the claims 6 to 11] claim 6 wherein the step of deriving a characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcass includes performing statistical analyses of multiple carcasses to provide correlations between average RGB values of said at least one [predetermined selected surface area and carcass fatness and using these correlations to develop a predictive equation for carcass fatness in which the average RGB values are variables in the predictive equation.

CLEAN VERSION

CLAIMS

1. A process for analysing an animal carcass which includes the steps of:
 - providing an image capture means for capturing image data relating to an animal carcass,
 - presenting an animal carcass to the image capture means, the carcass being positioned with the dorsal view of the carcass presented directly to the image capture means,
 - capturing image data for the dorsal view of the carcass by the image capture means,
 - processing the image data so as to automatically identify predetermined anatomical points of the carcass,
 - deriving dimensional measurements for the carcass by using the anatomical points identified, and
 - deriving at least one characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcass by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements, the colour data processed being the colour data for at least one predetermined selected surface area of the carcass known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness.
2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the predetermined anatomical points of the carcass includes points selected from a head point, two elbows, two hips, two leg outer points, and a groin point.

CLEAN VERSION

3. A process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the dimensional measurements derived for the carcass include dimensional measurements selected from:

linear distances between selected ones of said anatomical points,

areas enclosed by an outline around the perimeter of the image of the carcass,

areas enclosed by portions of the outline around the perimeter of the carcass and

predetermined distance measurement lines between selected anatomical points,

widths and areas of the hind legs of the carcass or of predetermined portions thereof,

and

angles defined between predetermined distance measurement lines between selected anatomical points, including the groin angle between lines drawn from the groin point to the hind legs.

4. A process as claimed in claim 3 wherein the step of deriving dimensional measurements includes converting dimensional measurements derived from the image of the carcass to true distances for the particular carcass by using geometrical formulae or transformations to derive true dimensional measurements compensated for perspective or foreshortening effects of the captured dorsal view of the carcass, whereby dimensional descriptors used in standardised manual carcass grading systems are determined for the particular carcass.

CLEAN VERSION

5. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the image data relates to an ovine animal carcase and wherein the process includes the further step of processing the image data to identify the tail of the animal carcase, the identification of the tail comprising identification of lateral edges of the tail which are delineated in the captured image by generally linear darker areas extending lengthwise relative to the spine of the carcase, the process including the further step of determining the width of the tail between the lateral edges, and wherein the step of deriving at least one characterising parameter includes deriving a parameter related to the predicted yield of the carcase using the width of the tail as a variable in a carcase yield predictive equation.
6. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step of processing colour data comprises measuring the average RGB values representing red, green and blue colour components within said at least one predetermined selected surface area.
7. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the RGB values are intensity normalised colour values substantially independent of light intensity.
8. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the image data relates to an ovine animal carcase and wherein there are multiple predetermined selected surface areas of the carcase for which colour data is processed, the multiple predetermined surface areas comprising areas which are automatically positioned relative to the predetermined anatomical points and which generally coincide with the chump, the loin and the shoulder areas of the carcase used in standardised manual carcase grading systems for evaluating carcase fatness.

CLEAN VERSION

9. A process as claimed in claim 8 wherein the multiple surface areas are arranged in respective pairs located symmetrically on opposite sides of the spine of the carcass, the processing of the coloured data including averaging of colour values for each laterally spaced pair of surface areas.
10. A process as claimed in claim 9 wherein the processing of colour data for the respective pairs of surface areas includes comparing the average colour values of each surface area with its respective counterpart of the respective pair and generating an alarm or error signal if the average colour values for the two members of any pair vary significant from each other.
11. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the step of processing the colour data includes analysing the rate of change of RGB values in a line profile across the image of the carcass transverse to the longitudinal line of the spine and wherein the step of deriving a characterising parameter includes solving a predictive equation for a measure of fatness of the carcass in which the rate of change of the RGB values is a variable in that predictive equation.
12. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the step of deriving a characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcass includes performing statistical analyses of multiple carcasses to provide correlations between average RGB values of said at least one [predetermined selected surface area and carcass fatness and using these correlations to develop a predictive equation for carcass fatness in which the average RGB values are variables in the predictive equation.
13. A process as claimed in claim 12 wherein the parameter related to fatness of the carcass is selected from lean meat yield and fat thickness.

CLEAN VERSION

14. An apparatus for analysing an animal carcass, the apparatus including:

image capture means for capturing image data relating to an animal carcass, the image capture means including a colour camera located at an image capture station where an animal carcass is presented with the dorsal view of the carcass presented directly into the camera, the image capture means also including an associated system for converting the camera video signals to digital colour data signals, and

processing means operative to automatically identify predetermined anatomical points of the carcass by processing the digital colour data signals, the processing means further being operative to derive dimensional measurements for the carcass using the anatomical points identified, the processing means further being operative to derive at least one characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcass by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements, the colour data processed being the colour data for at least one predetermined selected surface area of the carcass known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness.

15. Apparatus as claimed in claim 14 wherein the image capture means includes lighting means for illuminating the regions of the carcass in the region of the spine of the carcass where said at least one predetermined selected surface area of the carcass are located, the lighting means being positioned adjacent or distributed around the camera of the image capture means and directed generally towards the dorsal aspect of the carcass presented.

ANIMAL CARCASE ANALYSISFIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods and apparatus for analysing animal carcasses, particularly for ovine carcase analyses.

5 BACKGROUND

In the meat industry, specialist trained and skilled operators are employed, in abattoirs for example, in order to inspect each animal carcase and to provide estimates or gradings of various parameters, such as the predicted saleable meat yield of each carcase. Such predictions of meat yield and gradings are very important for fixing a fair value for the
10 carcase and for determining uses to which the carcase and meat cuts will be destined. Obviously it is very important for the meat industry generally including producers, processors and consumers that such operators are consistent both within a particular abattoir or processing facility and between different facilities at different places and different times.

In the case of ovine carcasses, particularly sheep carcasses, the analyses commonly
15 used include both quantitative and qualitative measurements or assessments such as dimensional measurements, yield, particularly "lean meat yield", and fat depths.

There have been proposed and developed automated systems for image capture and colour analysis for automating beef carcase yield predictions or gradings, or at least for providing some objective replacement or supplement to human operators. However, such
20 automated analysis and yield predicting systems for beef have not been applicable to sheep carcasses both in their physical construction and arrangement, and also in the analyses performed and data output.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for analysis of animal carcasses, particularly ovine animal carcasses, so as to automatically derive quantitative and/or qualitative descriptors or characteristics of the carcasses.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a process for analysing an animal carcase which includes the steps of:

providing an image capture means for capturing image data relating to an animal carcase,

10 presenting an animal carcase to the image capture means, the carcase being positioned with the dorsal view of the carcase presented directly to the image capture means,

capturing image data for the dorsal view of the carcase by the image capture means,

processing the image data so as to automatically identify predetermined anatomical points of the carcase,

15 deriving dimensional measurements for the carcase by using the anatomical points identified, and

deriving at least one characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcase by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements, the colour data processed being the colour data for at least one
20 predetermined selected surface area of the carcase known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for analysing an animal carcase, the apparatus including:

image capture means for capturing image data relating to an animal carcase, the image capture means including a colour camera located at an image capture station where an animal carcase is presented with the dorsal view of the carcase presented directly into the camera, the image capture means also including an associated system for converting the
5 camera video signals to digital colour data signals, and

processing means operative to automatically identify predetermined anatomical points of the carcase by processing the digital colour data signals, the processing means further being operative to derive dimensional measurements for the carcase using the anatomical points identified, the processing means further being operative to derive at least one
10 characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcase by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements, the colour data processed being the colour data for at least one predetermined selected surface area of the carcase known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness.

15 It will be convenient to describe the invention in relation to analysis of a sheep carcase but it is to be understood that other animal carcasses can be used with the present invention, particularly ovine carcasses including, for example, goat carcasses. The particular sheep carcase system developed and to be described herein can be generally similar to systems developed and published for analysing beef carcasses, both in terms of equipment
20 and software. Therefore reference may be made to such known systems for general features of the sheep carcase system. For example, patent specification WO 91/14180 describes and illustrates a beef carcase analysis system providing principal components and systems required for an automated analysis system.

As sheep carcasses are typically less than half the length of beef carcasses, however, the appropriate mechanical components, which generally means anything associated with the carcass imaging station can be scaled down. Individual components such as the camera and a camera enclosure (which preferably provides both physical protection and a controlled
5 environment for the camera can be substantially the same as in the beef carcass systems.

The preferred apparatus has the image capture means which includes lighting means for illuminating the regions of the carcass in the region of the spine of the carcass where the predetermined selected surface areas of the carcass are located, the lighting means being positioned adjacent or distributed around the camera of the image capture means and
10 directed generally towards the dorsal aspect of the carcass presented.

With regard to lighting of the sheep carcasses as they are presented to the image capture means at the image capture station, it may be satisfactory to provide a single light source, e.g. adjacent to the camera, to illuminate each sheep carcass presented for image capture. A single light source may be suitable since wider or more uniform illumination
15 may not be necessary to identify the anatomical points and since colour data used in the carcass analysis operation preferably relates to selected areas relatively close to the spine so that illumination from a single light source adjacent the camera may provide sufficient illumination for such areas. However it is also possible to use distributed lighting to give a flatter and more uniform light distribution.

20 Unlike beef carcasses which are viewed as split sides with the lateral aspect presented to the camera, sheep carcasses as mentioned earlier are imaged unsplit according to the present invention and are presented with the dorsal view, i.e. the back of the carcass, presented directly to the camera.

The analysis operations for sheep carcasses are completely different to those for beef carcasses, resulting in a completely different set of carcass measurements and descriptors and, of course, the derived outputs from the system are completely different and are appropriate to the description of sheep carcasses.

5 The image capture station is designed to provide an environment to enable accurate, repeatable positioning, illumination and image capture of the sheep carcasses. It is designed so that carcasses moving on the normal abattoir carcass transport equipment progress unimpeded through an enclosure or booth and the images are automatically acquired. The carcass transport equipment preferably includes alignment devices operative to ensure the
10 sheep carcasses are positioned with the dorsal view presented directly at the camera. The enclosure also includes sensors to detect the presence of the carcasses and control image capture.

The booth preferably includes its own lighting system to control the illumination of the carcass and the booth preferably excludes all external lighting so that external lighting
15 does not illuminate the carcass. The lighting arrangement may use light source(s) positioned adjacent or distributed around the camera to illuminate the regions of the carcass which are useful for indicating carcass fatness and to help enhance the discrimination of fat and lean regions. Also included in the field of view are standard coloured tiles which are used to calibrate colour measurements by compensating for any changes in illumination or
20 camera characteristics. The calibration procedures and apparatus can be substantially the same as used for beef carcass systems and, in particular, can be substantially as described in detail and illustrated in patent specification WO 98/39627.

For capturing the image data for each sheep carcass, the system preferably uses a video camera. The video camera is preferably enclosed in a temperature controlled

enclosure and generates standard format video signals of the carcasses which are provided to the controlling computer system. The camera and its enclosure can be substantially the same as used for a beef carcass system and may be for example as described in Australian patent specification No. PCT/AU00/00829, filed 10 July 2000.

5 The image capture system including the camera and associated computer system may include a special interface card, known as a "frame grabber" to convert the camera video signals into a digital format. The image data will therefore comprise positional and colour data for each pixel in an array of pixels representing the imaged area. Once in a digital format, the sheep analysis software running on the computer system can process the image
10 to detect features and make quantitative measurements.

The quantitative measurements can be generally grouped into two categories:

- (a) dimensional measurements, e.g. lengths, areas (including lengths and/or areas of the entire carcass or of particular components of the carcass such as the legs), ratios, angles, etc.,
- 15 (b) colour measurements - for example each part of the captured image may be converted into three values, i.e. the RGB values representing the intensity of red, green and blue light coming from each respective part of the carcass. The absolute and relative values of these RGB numbers give a quantitative representation of the colour of the parts of the carcass. If desired, as
20 described in patent specification No. PCT/AU00/00830 filed 10 July 2000, the RGB values may be processed to provide intensity normalised colour values, i.e. colour values substantially independent of light intensity, so that subsequent analyses using these intensity normalised colour values are not

subject to unwanted variations and inaccuracies due to differing light intensities of the illuminating light source(s).

The computer system would in practice also provide an operator interface for the overall system to enable control, configuration and display of results to an operator.

5 Operator input can be via conventional peripheral devices such as via a computer mouse, keyboard, scanner, or via electronic links to other abattoir computer systems.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To describe and illustrate the analysis procedures reference will be made to the accompanying drawings in which:

10 Fig. 1 shows a captured image of a sheep carcase suspended by the hind legs, e.g. from an overhead rail in a conventional transport system of an abattoir, the carcase having been presented to the camera with the dorsal view directly facing the camera.

Fig. 2 is a depiction of the image of Figure 1 having been analysed to identify and trace the carcase outline, to identify particular anatomical points, and to derive some
15 dimensions,

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing predetermined areas of the carcase identified for colour based analyses, and

Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing the steps in the preferred process according to the present invention.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As shown in the drawings, the captured image includes the image of the carcase 10 against a background 11. The background may comprise the image of a background panel such as a non-reflective black panel located behind the carcase in the image capture booth. The illuminated carcase overlying the black background 11 will enable ready processing of

the image data to identify the outline 15 of the carcase image, e.g. by scanning inwardly from the edges 12 of the image through pixels representing the background 11 and identifying the boundary 15 by the abrupt change in colour and/or light intensity.

It may be possible for all dimensional measurements to be used in the system of the present invention to be measurements relating to the outline, i.e. with no features internal to this outline being located, identified and measured. However, if desired, the system may be programmed and operated to analyse captured image data in the area of the rump 16 of the animal so as to identify the tail 17. As seen in the drawings, the lateral edges of the tail 17 are delineated in the captured image by generally linear darker areas 18 extending lengthwise along each side of the tail so that these linear darker areas 18 can be identified by the analysis algorithms and hence the width of the tail 17 can be determined for use in yield prediction as mentioned later.

The main aims of the dimensional analysis are to find shape descriptors related to conformation/muscle score and also to locate features of the carcase to enable determination of the positions of predetermined areas for colour measurements and analysis.

Fig. 2 shows the results from locating the carcase outline 15 and the overlaid lines 20 illustrate basic dimensional measurements. All measurements are made with relation to detected "anatomical points". These are points on the outline 15 which are readily detected by features on the outline (e.g. sharp corners) and which are associated with particular parts of the anatomy. Examples are shown in Fig. 2 as the head point 21, "elbows" 22, hips 23, leg outer points 24, and the groin point 25. As well as simple linear distances as shown by the lines in Fig. 2, other measurements made may include: measurements of areas enclosed by the outline and various distance measurement lines 20; widths and areas on the hind legs 13 or portions thereof; and angles between distance measurement lines, e.g. the groin angle

27 between the lines from the groin point 25 to the hind legs 13. Another measurement mentioned earlier is the width of the tail 17 which has been found to have a significant predictive correlation to the yield of the carcass and which can therefore be used as a variable in a yield predictive equation.

5 The system may be calibrated so that dimensional measurements or distances 20 in the image can be converted to true distances/areas on the carcass by taking into account perspective or foreshortening effects of the dorsal view used. These and other dimensional measurements can be mathematically related to carcass descriptions provided by expert graders and also other quantitative measurements e.g. lean meat yield and fat depths, so that
10 the measurements can be used to predict these other carcass descriptors in standardised manual carcass grading systems. Purely dimensional descriptors formerly provided by expert graders can be readily calculated from the dimensional data derived from the image analysis by relatively simple geometrical formulae or transformations. However, in deriving descriptors of the carcass such as lean meat yield, characteristics of the carcass in
15 addition to purely dimensional characteristics are relevant and statistical methodologies can be used to derive predictive equations utilising both dimensional data as well as colour related data shown to have good predictive relationships or correlations with the descriptor being derived. An example of a purely dimensional characteristic having been determined to have good predictive correlations with yield is the width or thickness of the tail 17.
20 Hence a derived measure of the width of the tail can be incorporated in a yield predictive equation.

With regard to utilising colour information in the captured image data to derive descriptors of the sheep carcass, the simplest method of extracting colour information from the carcass image is to measure the average RGB values within a defined region. Fig. 3

shows rectangular areas superimposed on the carcase image. These rectangles have been automatically positioned relative to the anatomical features found in the dimensional analysis (Fig. 2) and are designed to coincide with chump 30, loin 31 and shoulder areas 32 that carcase grading experts use for evaluating carcase fatness. As illustrated, these areas 5 30-32 can be in respective pairs located symmetrically on opposite sides of the spine - enabling averaging of colour values for each laterally spaced pair, or possibly alarm or error signal generation if the average colour values for the two members of any pair vary significantly from each other, enabling manual intervention to identify the cause and correct for possible misleading output descriptors.

10 Relationships have been found by statistical analyses, e.g. multiple regression analyses, of multiple carcasses to provide correlations between average RGB values and carcase fatness. Alternative a methods of using the RGB values to predict fatness may also be developed, e.g. analysing the rate of change of RGB values in a line profile across the carcase.

15 By discovering such relationships and providing the correlations to develop predictive equations, the present invention can provide a carcase analysis process and apparatus which automatically determines and outputs descriptors of the carcase, useful for example for grading and valuing the carcasses. As mentioned earlier, dimensional descriptors are relatively easily derived and output once the outline and key anatomical 20 points have been determined from the captured carcase images. Other carcase descriptors such as lean meat yield and fat thickness are correlated not only to dimensional characteristics but also to colour characteristics and therefore the predictive equations for such descriptors can be derived by statistical techniques using both dimensional and colour related parameters in the equations.

Fig. 4 illustrates process steps used in the processes according to the preferred embodiments of the present invention for image capture and analysis to provide characterising parameters for carcasses. The steps can be readily understood by reference to the preceding description.

- 5 It will be seen from the preceding description that the present invention provides a useful process and apparatus for animal carcass analysis, particularly for ovine animal carcass analysis enabling at least partially automated analysis and output of useful carcass descriptors.

CLAIMS

1. A process for analysing an animal carcase which includes the steps of:

providing an image capture means for capturing image data relating to an animal carcase,

5 presenting an animal carcase to the image capture means, the carcase being positioned with the dorsal view of the carcase presented directly to the image capture means,

capturing image data for the dorsal view of the carcase by the image capture means,

processing the image data so as to automatically identify predetermined anatomical points of the carcase,

10 deriving dimensional measurements for the carcase by using the anatomical points identified, and

deriving at least one characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcase by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements, the colour data processed being the colour data for at least one
15 predetermined selected surface area of the carcase known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the predetermined anatomical points of the carcase includes points selected from a head point, two elbows, two hips, two leg outer points, and a groin point.

20 3. A process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the dimensional measurements derived for the carcase include dimensional measurements selected from:

linear distances between selected ones of said anatomical points,

areas enclosed by an outline around the perimeter of the image of the carcase,

areas enclosed by portions of the outline around the perimeter of the carcase and predetermined distance measurement lines between selected anatomical points,

widths and areas of the hind legs of the carcase or of predetermined portions thereof, and

5 angles defined between predetermined distance measurement lines between selected anatomical points, including the groin angle between lines drawn from the groin point to the hind legs.

4. A process as claimed in claim 3 wherein the step of deriving dimensional measurements includes converting dimensional measurements derived from the image of
10 the carcase to true distances for the particular carcase by using geometrical formulae or transformations to derive true dimensional measurements compensated for perspective or foreshortening effects of the captured dorsal view of the carcase, whereby dimensional descriptors used in standardised manual carcase grading systems are determined for the particular carcase.

15 5. A process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the image data relates to an ovine animal carcase and wherein the process includes the further step of processing the image data to identify the tail of the animal carcase, the identification of the tail comprising identification of lateral edges of the tail which are delineated in the captured image by generally linear darker areas extending lengthwise relative to the spine of the
20 carcase, the process including the further step of determining the width of the tail between the lateral edges, and wherein the step of deriving at least one characterising parameter includes deriving a parameter related to the predicted yield of the carcase using the width of the tail as a variable in a carcase yield predictive equation.

6. A process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the step of processing colour data comprises measuring the average RGB values representing red, green and blue colour components within said at least one predetermined selected surface area.
- 5 7. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the RGB values are intensity normalised colour values substantially independent of light intensity.
8. A process as claimed in claim 6 or 7 wherein the image data relates to an ovine animal carcass and wherein there are multiple predetermined selected surface areas of the carcass for which colour data is processed, the multiple predetermined surface areas
- 10 comprising areas which are automatically positioned relative to the predetermined anatomical points and which generally coincide with the chump, the loin and the shoulder areas of the carcass used in standardised manual carcass grading systems for evaluating carcass fatness.
9. A process as claimed in claim 8 wherein the multiple surface areas are arranged in
- 15 respective pairs located symmetrically on opposite sides of the spine of the carcass, the processing of the coloured data including averaging of colour values for each laterally spaced pair of surface areas.
10. A process as claimed in claim 9 wherein the processing of colour data for the respective pairs of surface areas includes comparing the average colour values of each
- 20 surface area with its respective counterpart of the respective pair and generating an alarm or error signal if the average colour values for the two members of any pair vary significant from each other.
11. A process as claimed in claim 6 or 7 wherein the step of processing the colour data includes analysing the rate of change of RGB values in a line profile across the image of the

carcase transverse to the longitudinal line of the spine and wherein the step of deriving a characterising parameter includes solving a predictive equation for a measure of fatness of the carcase in which the rate of change of the RGB values is a variable in that predictive equation.

- 5 12. A process as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 11 wherein the step of deriving a characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcase includes performing statistical analyses of multiple carcasses to provide correlations between average RGB values of said at least one [predetermined selected surface area and carcase fatness and using these correlations to develop a predictive equation for carcase fatness in which the average RGB
- 10 values are variables in the predictive equation.

13. A process as claimed in claim 12 wherein the parameter related to fatness of the carcase is selected from lean meat yield and fat thickness.

14. An apparatus for analysing an animal carcase, the apparatus including:

- image capture means for capturing image data relating to an animal carcase, the
- 15 image capture means including a colour camera located at an image capture station where an animal carcase is presented with the dorsal view of the carcase presented directly into the camera, the image capture means also including an associated system for converting the camera video signals to digital colour data signals, and

- processing means operative to automatically identify predetermined anatomical points
- 20 of the carcase by processing the digital colour data signals, the processing means further being operative to derive dimensional measurements for the carcase using the anatomical points identified, the processing means further being operative to derive at least one characterising parameter related to fatness of the carcase by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements, the

colour data processed being the colour data for at least one predetermined selected surface area of the carcase known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness.

15. Apparatus as claimed in claim 14 wherein the image capture means includes lighting
5 means for illuminating the regions of the carcase in the region of the spine of the carcase where said at least one predetermined selected surface area of the carcase are located, the lighting means being positioned adjacent or distributed around the camera of the image capture means and directed generally towards the dorsal aspect of the carcase presented.

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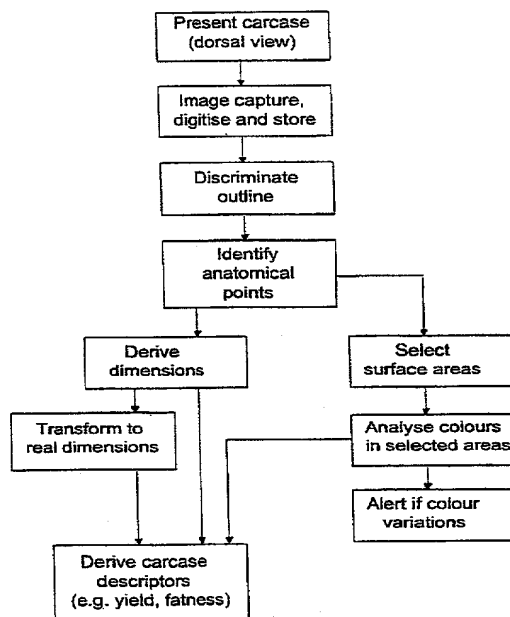
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **ANIMAL CARCASE ANALYSIS**



(57) Abstract: The process for analysing an ovine animal carcass comprises capturing an image of a dorsal view to generate colour image data for the carcass (10). Predetermined anatomical points (21 - 24) of the carcass are identified to then derive dimensional measurements for the carcass. Also characterising parameters such as yield and fat depth of the carcass are derived by processing colour data included in the captured image data in conjunction with the derived dimensional measurements. The colour data processed are the colour data for predetermined selected surface areas, especially the chump, the loin and the shoulder areas (30 - 32) of the carcass (10) known or determined to have a significant correlation to the characterising parameter related to fatness. Desirably the tail (17) of the animal carcass is identified and its width determined since this is useful as a variable in a carcass yield predictive equation. The colour data comprises average RGB values representing red, green and blue colour components which are intensity normalised colour values.

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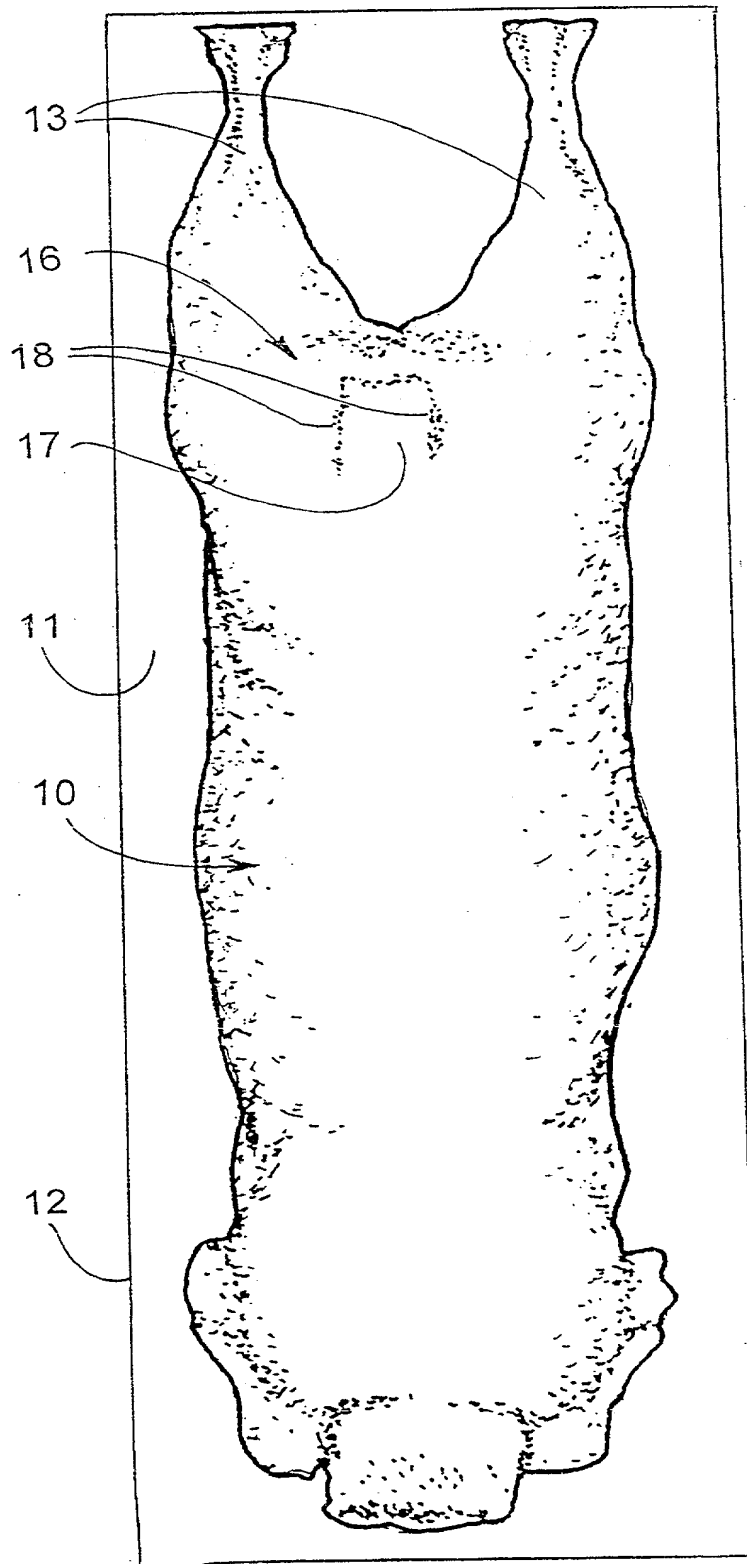


Fig. 1

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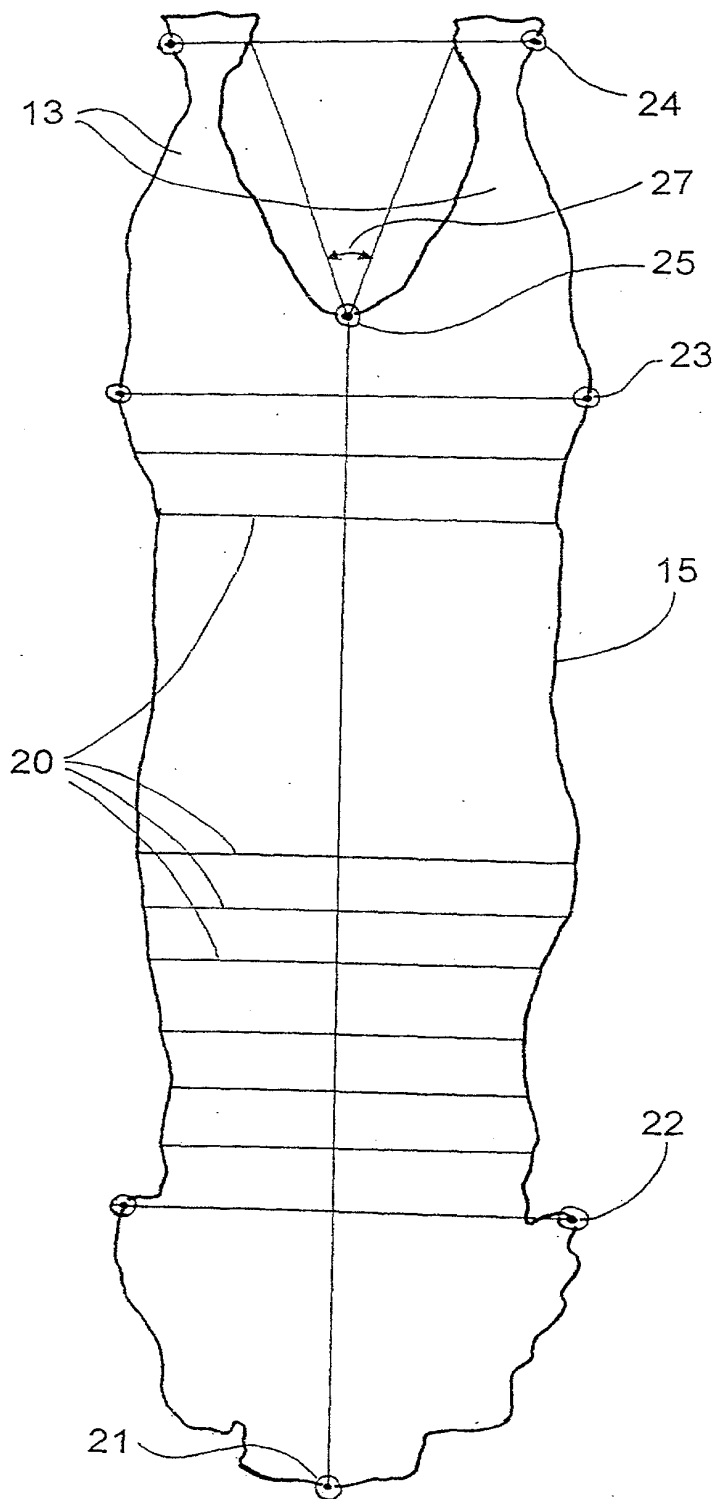


Fig. 2

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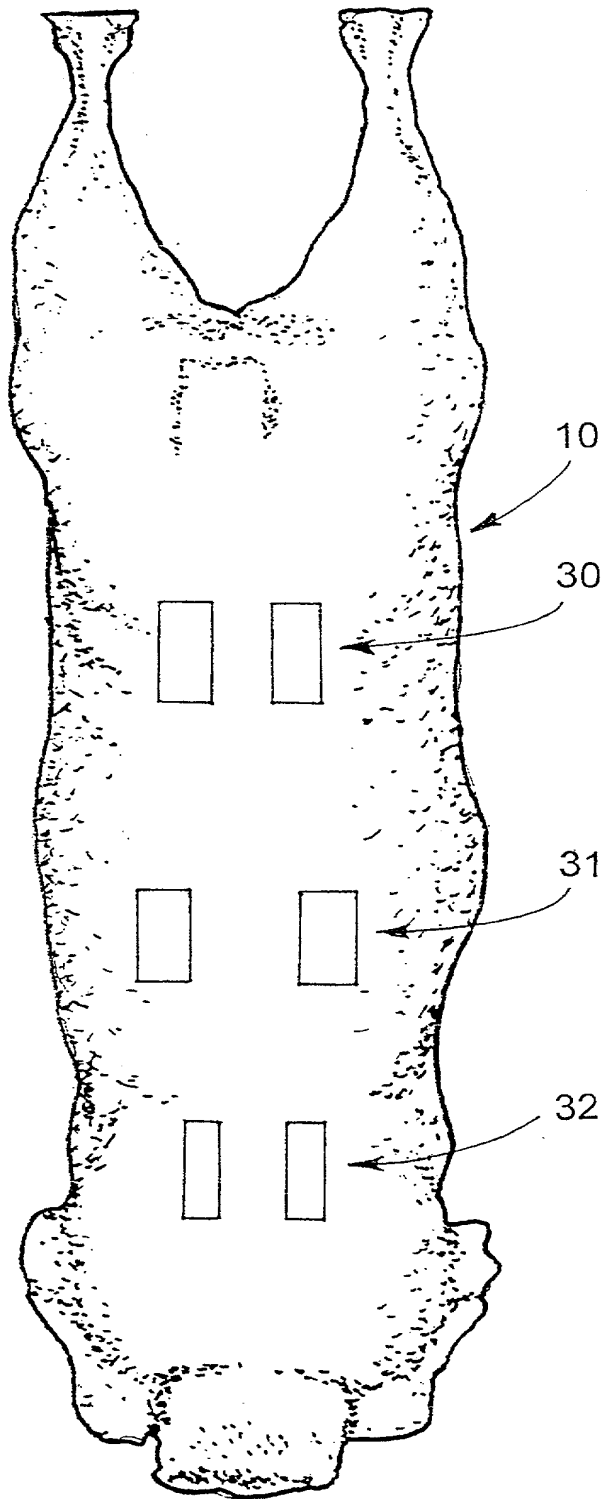


Fig. 3

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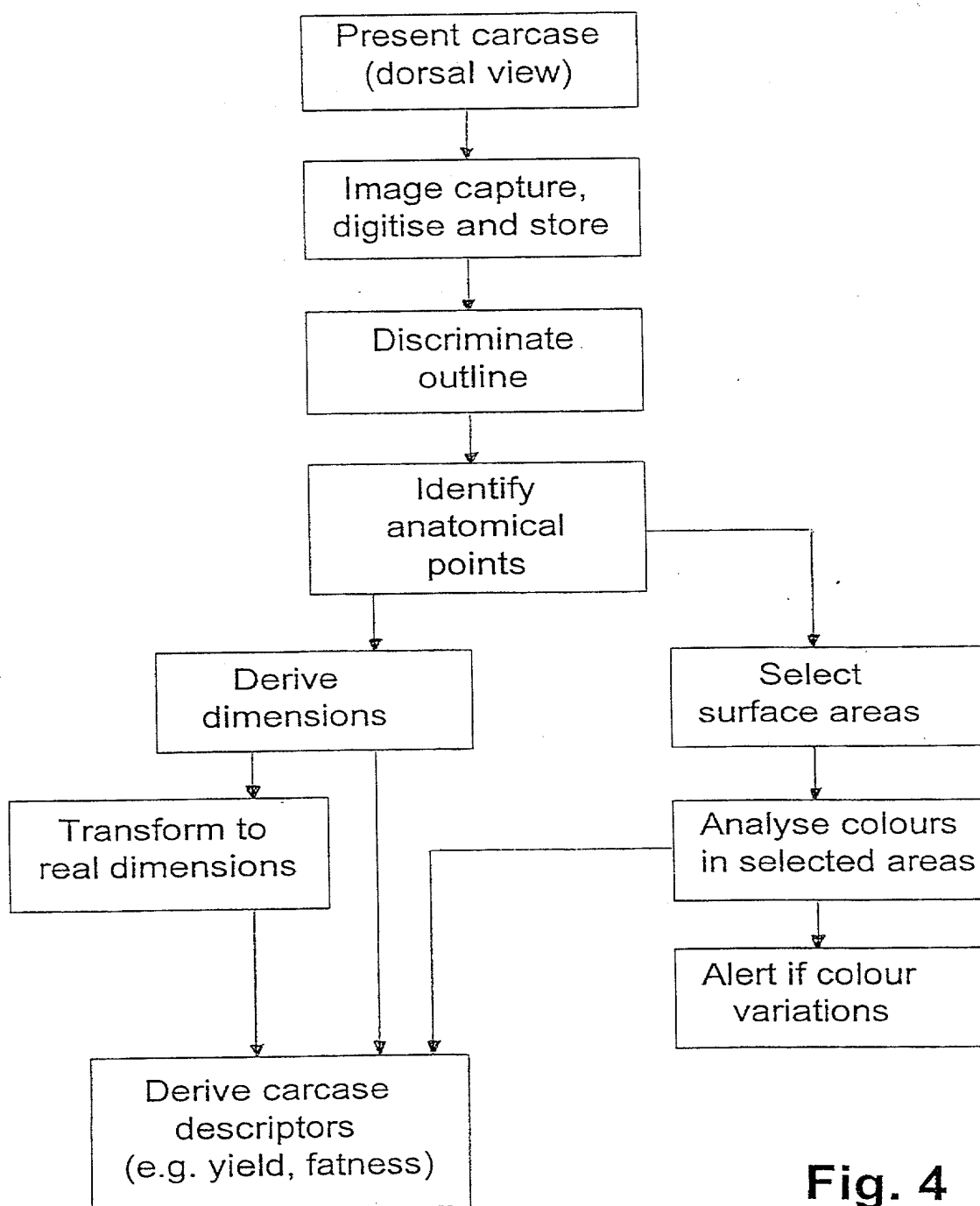


Fig. 4

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Attorney Docket Number

First Named Inventor

ALAN BENNETT ROM

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Application Number

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

ANIMAL CARCASE ANALYSIS

the specification of which (Title of the Invention)

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I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

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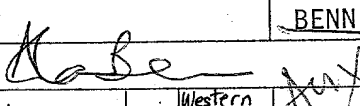
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